

THE AMERICAN

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.

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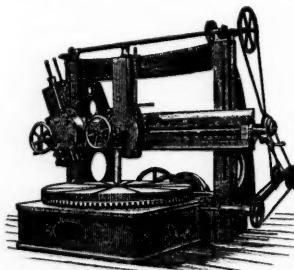
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

IT is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the Treasury authorities are negotiating with Congressman Warner with reference to his silver bullion certificate scheme, and that only differences as to details stand in the way of an entire agreement. The Administration hopes in this way to overcome the reluctance of its own party to discontinue the coinage of standard dollars. It does not accept the Warner plan as a good arrangement in itself, but only as an escape from the unpleasant predicament to which the Democrats of the House have brought the finance of the country. It is fortunate that the Senate is sounder on financial questions than is the House. Were it not so there would be nothing but the President's veto to keep the House from superimposing Mr. Warner's silver bullion certificates upon the coinage of standard dollars, and thus giving the silver men two ways to get rid of the surplus of that metal.

THE objection we made to the plan,—that it would lead to large exportations of European silver to America—has been put forward simultaneously by others of its critics. Mr. Warner replies that there can be no fear of this, since he proposes to have the gold value of his silver certificates ascertained by the price of that metal in the London market. There would be no profit in exporting silver to America, since it would bring no more here than in London, and since the cost of transportation would be a dead loss. This answer is ingenious, but fallacious. The price of silver at this moment in London would be stiffened if it were possible for holders to send it in larger quantities to the United States, and there to have it converted into legal tender certificates by which it would discharge English debts to the country. The rise in price thus effected would be sufficient to defray the cost of transportation. Even if such a transaction would not be remunerative in ordinary times, it would be so when any marked fall in silver had occurred.

THE advice of Mr. Curtis to watch the New York appointments as an index of the President's intentions in the matter of reform, has been taken by the American public. They are watching the new Collector, whom Mr. Curtis praised as a business man who had no time for politics. They see him displace a whole group of custom house employees and fill their places with Democrats, in spite of the protests of Mr. Eaton that these places come within the scope of the Pendleton law. They see him reject candidates accepted by the Civil Service Commissioners, without giving them the term of probation required by the law. They see him make up the local body of examiners out of his political intimates and dependents. They see him remove from the office of weigher a man who has served the country nineteen years in that capacity, and who enjoys so highly the confidence of the business community that goods are uniformly bought and sold on his statement as to weight. They see him select for Col. Bacon's place Alderman Sterling, of Brooklyn,—a liquor dealer, famous for his active participation in ward politics and his interest in dog fights.

On the representations of both the Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service Reform Association, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Manning have interposed so far as to suspend Mr. Sterling until an investigation has been had into his character and record. Should this result in his removal and the substitution of some more reputable Democrat, we shall be invited by Mr. Cleveland's ex-Republican advisers to regard it as a great triumph of reform. This we shall decline to do. Reform would mean the retention of Col. Bacon in office, in spite of the attempts of Mr. Hedden's under-

lings to blacken his character. Common decency would have made such an appointment as that of Alderman Sterling impossible, and his removal imperative upon the most unreformed Administration, as soon as his character was known.

THE resignation of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton is preliminary to a reconstruction of the Commission to execute the Civil Service Law. It cannot be said that the three gentlemen selected as commissioners by Mr. Arthur have proved very highly qualified for the work. So long as there was a Republican administration in power, all was plain sailing. In their reports the Commissioners found no words too strong to express their gratification with the cordial cooperation they received from the whole executive force of the government, from the President down. But when the especial friends of the reform effected the transfer of the national authority to the control of the Democrats, there was a change in the weather. Such experiences as the Commission have had in the Indianapolis Post-Office and the New York Custom-House required men of the most unshakable firmness. But none of the three commissioners are such men, and the friends of the reform have been mortified and disappointed by Mr. Eaton's failure to insist on the execution of the law to the utmost. The feeling has spread that Mr. Eaton rendered his best service before the law was passed, and that he was not the man to lead a commission for its enforcement. That he has meant well, and has taken pains to do well, nobody doubts. That he has the nearly superhuman firmness required for the task of keeping Democratic officials in the line of legality in their removals and appointments of subordinates, is not claimed by some at least of his warmer friends. He seems to have realized this some time ago, and placed his resignation in the President's hands. He has remained in office a little longer at the President's request, until the suit concerning the constitutionality of the law shall be decided.

The especial friends of the reform are in an excited state of mind with regard to his successor. Mr. Cleveland, it is said, steadily avoids asking their advice in the matter. He will make his own selection, and whoever may be placed at the head of the Commission, there will be a Southern Democrat among its members. As now constituted, Judge Thoman is a Democrat, Dr. Gregory a Republican, and Mr. Eaton a Mugwump.

OUR contemporary, the *Boston Advertiser*, does not seem quite so well satisfied with its bargain in the Democrats as it was six months ago. It says :

Democrats appointed to office with the expectation that they will observe the Civil Service Reform Act and the regulations established under it, as a rule need as much watching as a fox that has been made custodian of a chicken roost.

It is a curious coincidence, if nothing more, that by far the greater portion, relatively, of the 6,400 Democratic postmasters appointed by the Administration should be in states which are to hold elections this year. . . . The organs of the spoils system accept the changes as an indication that the Post-Office Department is doing what it can to "strengthen the party" by apportioning a liberal slice of patronage.

THE Post-Office authorities evidently are cherishing the hope that the American steamship lines are going to recede from their position. The evidence for this is found in the fact that an agent who visited the Post-Office to give notice of a withdrawal of the few facilities still accorded the government, did not try to "bulldoze" the officials he met! It is also alleged that they must be in a state of contrition, because the experts of the Post-Office claim to have discovered that not near so much profit has been made in carrying the foreign mails as was claimed. We should regard the

steamship companies as evincing extraordinary weakness if they should recede from any of their just demands, or should cease to claim the sum voted them by Congress. They would do so in spite of having received a nearly universal support from the organs of public opinion in this country. Their course has been censured only by those newspapers which reflect the wishes of the Administration, and by a few which hold briefs against every American interest except the importers. It is but natural for the Postmaster-General to be growing nervous over this entanglement as the session of Congress approaches. We should not be surprised to find Col. Vilas conceding substantially all that has been asked, under pretence of effecting a compromise by which the public money may be saved.

In the meantime the business interests of the country are suffering to an extent far greater than is represented by the sum withheld from the steamship lines. Mails reach Havana by fishing smacks, and South America and Japan by way of England!

THE Chinese troubles in the Northwest are increasing instead of diminishing. The Chinese miners have been driven from a mine in Washington Territory and their shanties burned. A workingmen's convention has been called to concert measures for their expulsion from that region; and the Knights of Labor are said to be giving an active support to the anti-Chinese agitation. At the scene of the outrages in Wyoming Territory government troops are keeping order, and the company which owns the mines is taking steps to bring back their Chinese miners. Three Chinese consuls have visited the place, and will make a report to their government, on which will be based a claim for indemnity to the relatives of the murdered men.

It is now our duty to make the nation's hand felt in enforcing order and protecting the rights of the Chinese. Fortunately both Washington and Wyoming are still territories, and therefore within the reach of the national government. Had these outrages occurred in a state of the Union, the nation would have been obliged to make a humiliating confession of its powerlessness to redress them. Inside a state it cannot even punish the murder of its own citizens for discharging the duties it exacts of them.

THERE are two great projects connected with the waterways of the West, which will be pressed upon the next Congress. One of these is the plan to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River by a canal between two rivers of Illinois. But this Hennepin canal project is not novel. It has sustained at least one Congressional rebuff already, and it may expect another. Even Chicagoans are waking up to the fact that if they want a canal to the Mississippi, they must follow the example set by New York and Manchester and make it for themselves.

The other is a proposal to construct great reservoirs on the Upper Mississippi, into which the surplus water may be turned in flood times, and from which it will be discharged in time of drought. It is hoped in this way to reduce the risk of inundations, and to keep the river navigable through the whole of summer. It may be objected that the Upper Mississippi has much fewer claims on the national government for the outlay involved in such an experiment, than has the Ohio. The population and the wealth affected by flood and drought along the Ohio are much greater; the facilities for the construction of reservoirs are equally good. But the true reservoirs for the prevention of droughts and floods are the forests, and it would be a much wiser policy to spend some millions in reafforesting the river valleys, than to risk it in great experiments in engineering.

THE New York Republicans appear to have held "a free convention" at Saratoga, on Tuesday and Wednesday, and to have selected candidates for the seven State offices that are to be filled, by a real consensus of the party judgment and wish. The list of nominees is headed by Mr. Ira Davenport, of Steuben county, for Governor; and includes General Carr for Lieutenant-Governor;

Anson S. Wood for Secretary of State; James W. Wadsworth for Controller; Charles F. Ulrich for Treasurer; Edward B. Thomas for Attorney-General; and Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, for Engineer and Surveyor. This is pronounced, and no doubt with truth, a very strong ticket, which deserves to be elected, and is quite likely to be. Mr. Davenport has been State Senator and Controller, showing ability and honesty in both places. General Carr's special strength has heretofore been alluded to; Mr. Wood is deputy Secretary of State, and is proposed for promotion; Mr. Wadsworth is known throughout New York for his clean-handed integrity.

THE platform deals vigorously with the vital questions of the times. It is both declaratory and denunciatory. Fourteen resolutions lay down the Republican doctrine, and two condemn the Democratic party and its officials for their shortcoming. It demands the maintenance of the civil service law, in letter and in spirit; supports Protection; sensibly deals with the silver problem; and as to the suppression of the colored vote of the South, speaks as follows:

That while we cordially indorse the dying sentiments of the great soldier and citizen, Ulysses S. Grant, in favor of harmony and good feeling between the North and the South, we insist that an end shall be put to the criminal evasion of the guarantees of equal civil and political rights promised by the Constitution to every freeman. The right of suffrage must be maintained free and untrammeled, and if that right is unlawfully denied to any part of the people of any State, its representation in Congress and the Electoral College should be reduced.

THE silver plank, in full, is as follows:

That we demand of Congress the passage of an act putting an end to the enlargement of the stock of money formed of silver, or based upon silver. The maintenance of all kinds of money in use is essential to the prosperity of our country, and the restoration of silver to the former position as good money through equality with gold before the law in a majority of commercial nations, must remain until accomplished the chief aim of our monetary policy.

This statement of the case could hardly be made more satisfactory. It avoids both extremes. It looks to the restoration of silver to the world's currency by international agreement. It opposes the continuance of silver coinage both as an obstacle to international action, and as a source of damage at home. In this deliverance the convention has the support of all the leading bimetallics, at home and abroad.

THE American colleges resume their work with a larger aggregate of students than ever before. The falling off in new students, which was so generally noticeable last year, has proved only temporary. The freshman classes are larger than ever; the addition to the staff in all the principal colleges indicates an era of hopefulness and confidence. Rapid as is the growth of our American population, the colleges like the churches are more than keeping up with it.

Our own University is doing well, though by no means so well as her friends would wish for her. There is a freshman class of nearly one hundred in the College Department, which more than replaces the removals of a year by graduation and other causes. There has been but one addition to the staff of teachers in this department, Mr. Hugo Rennert of the class of 1875 being the new assistant in French and German. Since his graduation Mr. Rennert has been engaged in teaching, and has devoted his leisure to the historical study of the Romance languages, and his friends hope to see him make for himself an honorable name among the Romance philologists. But the staff of the faculties in Arts and Sciences is overworked. In American colleges generally the average of students to a professor is a little more than ten; in these faculties it is more than fifteen. Nor can this be corrected until there is a very considerable increase in the endowment. A mere increase in the number of students, unless it were so great as to justify a considerable duplication of the teaching force, would rather embarrass than strengthen the University. It would so enlarge many

classes as to compel their subdivision into sections, without supplying the means to employ teachers enough for these sections.

In the services of the college chapel the faculty has voted to make a very considerable alteration, in response to a petition signed by nearly all the students. In addition to the reading of the Scriptures, used from time immemorial, they have introduced singing, and have adopted "The College Hymnal" for that purpose.

THE "Gentlemen of England Cricket Eleven," now on a visit to this continent, have enjoyed an unbroken series of victories in both the United States and Canada, with the exception of the game played last week at Nicetown with a Philadelphia eleven. Our city, indeed, was the focus of the interest attaching to their visit. Cricket has never lost its interest to Philadelphians, while in other cities there have been but brief temporary spurts of enthusiasm for it. With us it is not in the least associated with any Anglo-maniac nonsense, as it long antedates the rise of such a feeling, and has not enjoyed the active support of that class of persons. Indeed it is notable everywhere that the lighter elements of society, who wish to be "so English, you know," never exert themselves in cultivating the most English of sports. They are not of the sort that take much trouble in the shape of personal exertion.

New Yorkers suggest that the game suits Philadelphia because of its slowness. This is a curious remark to make about the original home of base-ball. But if New Yorkers were to take to the game in a genuine way, instead of leaving it to British residents of their city, they would find it has other qualities than slowness. It is not a game which can be won by a brief concentration of wits and energies, as base-ball is. It is a much more searching test of the player's endurance and soundness. Parson Thornton, the captain of the English eleven, hinted at the qualities needed in a good cricketer, when he preached at Chestnut Hill last Sunday from the text, "He that endureth to the end shall be saved."

The game at Nicetown was won by an eleven of native Philadelphians—not British residents—by 111 runs. The American fielding was much inferior to the English, but the bowling and batting were very much better.

LUCK is turning against the Tories in foreign politics. Not only have they had to concede to Russia the frontier on the Afghan side, which it was treason in the Liberals even to think of, but they have to face a new complication of the Eastern question, in which the Liberals would have found no difficulty, but which cannot but embarrass them.

When Russia paused at the gates of Constantinople, she had exacted of the Porte the Treaty of San Stefano, by which the whole of Bulgaria was to become an independent Christian principality. When Lord Beaconsfield summoned the Great Powers to meet at Berlin to revise that treaty, his one achievement of importance was to detach Southern Bulgaria from the rest, to constitute it an autonomous but tributary state, under the rule of a governor of the Sultan's selection. In every other important particular the Treaty of San Stefano was accepted by the Great Powers. The Liberals declared this change in the terms of settlement mischievous in itself and sure to prove but temporary. Mr. Gladstone predicted that Roumelia, as South Bulgaria was designated at Berlin, would gravitate sooner or later into unity with the rest of the country, and matters would be left just as they were settled at San Stefano. The Tories claimed that they had shorn Russia of power and prestige by cutting off Roumelia, and had bound Turkey to England by renewed obligations.

But Roumelia has risen in a revolt both bloodless and unanimous against the Turk; Gabriel Pasha, the governor, has been placed under honorable arrest; a provisional government has sworn the troops to loyalty to the prince of Bulgaria; the prince has accepted the proffer of loyalty, and is taking steps to occupy the province and place it in a state of defence. All this has happened so suddenly that the world holds its breath. It is reported that

not only Russia, but Germany and Austria-Hungary are behind this movement, and that the Hapsburgs are to be given Bosnia and the Herzegovina in perpetuity as the reward of their acquiescence. The tone of the Vienna newspapers contradicts this part of the story, which is improbable enough of itself. Russia dare not concede to the Hapsburgs the permanent possession of a square yard of Slavic territory. She may be behind the action of Bulgaria; its prince certainly is under Russian tutelage. But it is doubtful if even Germany was cognizant of it. Bismarck's policy is to push the Hapsburgs eastward and southward. The more territory they hold outside of Germany the less their claim to rank as a German power rival to Prussia. And the more the independent South Slavic states, the worse for the policy.

What will England do? Will the Tories admit that the one diplomatic achievement of their ablest Premier was a mistake? Will they let Russia tear up the Treaty of Berlin, as she tore up that of Paris fifteen years ago? Or will she waken the anti-Turkish anti-Jingoish passions, which helped to defeat them in 1880? Russia may not love Mr. Gladstone, but she has given him his chance. Nothing worse for his enemies could have happened.

IN the revision of the registration lists, preparatory to the general election, the Irish Home Rulers claim to have insured the triumph of their party to an extent they could not have hoped. Two Dublin districts were carved out for the Tories in the distribution bill; the national party believe they have secured them both. Crossing the Boyne into Ulster, they have secured a very considerable number of constituencies against both Whigs and Tories. Fermanagh, three of the divisions of Donegal, two of Tyrone, one in Armagh, two in Down, Derry itself are claimed as theirs; while they have hopes of carrying North and South Tyrone, East Donegal and West Belfast. These estimates are based upon what is known of the political preferences of registered voters, and are much more trustworthy than any which can be formed under our methods of registration.

MR. GLADSTONE announces, and Mr. Chamberlain does not contradict him, that the question of disestablishment is not to be raised at this election. But the Church party are nearly as much interested in the education question, which is raised by Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to make the "Board Schools" free, as they are in America. The English law compels the school attendance of all children of a specified age. At the same time it exacts a fee for all children, although this may be paid by the school board or by the board of guardians of the poor, if the parents of the child cannot afford it. Mr. Chamberlain thinks this should be altered, not for the sake of the very poor, who incur no expense, but for the sake of the class just above them, who are pinched to meet this additional outlay. The present school law went into operation in 1870. Since that date the accommodation for children in schools has increased 157 per cent.; the number of schools 128 per cent.; the number of teachers 173 per cent.; and the attendance at school 165 per cent.; while the population increased but 22.8 per cent. In 1870, out of a population of 33,090,163, only 1,875,584 children were at school. In 1884 it was 4,337,321 children on the register, and 3,925,045 actually present on inspection day, out of a population of 37,132,449.

In Ireland the national school system has been in operation for a much longer period, and the proportion of illiteracy is much less than in England, while in Scotland it is least of all.

EARL CARNARVON tells the Belfast Board of Trade that it is time to reject sentiment, and to make a searching inquiry into the real effects of Free Trade and of Protection. He has been forced to this conclusion by his observation of the misery in Western Ireland, in the presence of unused natural resources, which should have made the people prosperous. There is no better country than Ireland for the conversion of Free Traders to Protection. More than one American has been helped to sounder views of national

policy by what he saw in Ireland. And now some Englishmen are reaching the same conclusion. Even the *Spectator* reports that "Sir Ralph Cusack, of the Midland Great Western of Ireland, made a discouraging speech to his shareholders recently. He is a determined Tory and a very keen man, and he says all industries in the west of Ireland are in a declining condition. The receipts of his railway have diminished in goods traffic, passenger traffic, and cattle traffic, and he expects still further diminution of the latter. The millers' industry is also falling off, and the few local factories are closing. We are sorry to believe that this view is, in the main true, the universal fall in price hitting the Irish farmers even more hardly [harder?] than the English ones, because the Irish are working a more impoverished soil, and have no other occupation to which to betake themselves. There will be much distress in the West this winter."

Here is common ground for the Irish Tories and the Home Rulers, and they are beginning to see it. Among the signs of the times we reckon a penny paper called *Ireland's Gazette, Loyal and National*, which reports Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Parnell equally, and advocates a protective policy for Ireland.

A CHECK has been put to the business of shutting up the Highlands from the bulk of the Scottish people. Formerly the great estates were traversed by roads of immemorial antiquity, if also of incomparable rudeness. Since the common people were evicted and banished to the seacoast, the cities and the colonies to make room for deer parks, the landlords have treated these roads as parts of their estates. In many cases they have taken pains to obliterate every trace of them. In others they have put up signs announcing that they were private roads, and warning off all intruders. This summer the Highlands were visited by the agents of an association for the maintenance of popular rights in the old roads and bypaths of Great Britain. These agents tore down the lying signs, and put up others in their stead, on which the people were advertised of their rights. And they removed such obstacles as had been thrown across the roads. The association announces that it has only made a beginning. It is not going to cease its operations until the Highlands are as open to the general public as they were a century ago, or until every road and path marked in the old itineraries are once again public property. The landowners say this will be destruction to the deer parks. The average human being will reply, "So much the better!"

THE QUESTION PENDING.

UP to this time, the course of the national Administration has brought before the country's attention one great question, and one only. Upon the Tariff it has been non-committal, concerning silver coinage it has taken no definite action, with regard to other subjects of the first importance it has made no record. Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet have been occupied, in fact, with getting some insight into the routine of the government, and with making removals and appointments. This last has been the one great work which they have had on hand. To it they have attended night and day. Not that we mention this as necessarily ground for blame: it was in the nature of things that it should be so,—indeed the case could not have been otherwise. The pressure for office from a party out of power for a quarter of a century was naturally tremendous, and new men coming to the seat of appointment could not be expected to do much more than deal with it, for at least six months.

Mr. Cleveland and his counselors are therefore not to be complained of that they have given half a year to the office question. The ground for criticism, if there be any, must relate to the manner in which they have dealt with it.

Let us look, then, at the only great question now up,—the one actually pending. Going back to the situation a twelvemonth ago, we shall find there and then a number of people claiming that with Mr. Cleveland as President the country would get in the

fullest practicable degree the actuality of a reformed public service. Now the essence of good service, no one can deny, is in the obtaining and retaining honest, competent and worthy officials. It has been agreed, too, that in the great mass of the public places,—the routine, clerical minor ones, at least, constituting ninety per cent. of the whole,—the party preferences of the persons holding them shall not be either a qualification or disqualification. These are cardinal principles. Whatever method of examination is used in getting an office, or whatever the rule as to promotion may be, all whose judgment upon the Civil Service is of any consequence have declared that the great thing to do was to take it out of politics, to keep good men, and to abolish the peril of party struggles for a "clean sweep."

Now, where has Mr. Cleveland, for whom so much was pledged, done this? Has it been done in the State Department? The general judgment is that Mr. Bayard has put out a large number of experienced and able men, not merely in the diplomatic list, but in the consular, and has replaced them with some very indifferent material. Some of his appointees may turn out well,—for the country's sake, we hope they will,—but why try the experiment? The idea of the reform explicitly forbids that. Mr. Bayard has sinned twice; he has removed competent officers, and he has made the new appointments on party grounds.

Nor have the other departments generally done differently or better. Mr. Manning has gone deliberately in the Treasury, and he has in it, to-day, a great number who are Republicans, without mentioning many who were Republicans a year ago. But Mr. Manning has been making removals, and the men whom he has appointed have been making removals, and he has been appointing to the vacancies, and his appointees have been appointing, and in a great part of all these instances,—certainly a majority, we should say,—there has been as in the State Department, a direct and definite blow at the work of reforming the service. Experienced men, whose honesty and worth could not be challenged, have been ousted, and none but one class of partisans have been put in. The two great canons of the reformed system have been violated, continually and scandalously.

Not least amongst these political delinquents stands the Postmaster-General. He has set to work in his department a machine to remove postmasters because they are Republicans, and to fill their places with Democrats. The business is contemptible. It used to be done, of course; yet it is doubtful if ever, even in the time of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, it was carried on more extensively than has been the case within the last two months; and certainly the country not only hoped for, but had been promised, a better way. The country had come to the idea of having public work well done, and a very large part of the people have no direct contact with the general government except when they see it in the post-office. To all these, then, Mr. Vilas offers—what? Not a civil service that keeps competent and satisfactory men, but one that on political grounds and on these only, removes them, without regard to the injury which the public convenience thereby sustains. This procedure is a relapse into the worst of the old barbarism. The Americans are entitled to better things. They are entitled, at every cross-road, in every village, to the post-office and postmaster that will accommodate them must fully, and Mr. Cleveland's Postmaster-General with his machine work in the "Fourth Class" list is perpetrating one of grossest political outrages of the time.

Mr. Cleveland, in his letter to Mr. Eaton, dated on the 11th of the present month, but only now sent and made public, declares his continued adhesion to the principles of the Reform. But this profession is of little actual value. The question is, not what he professes, but what he does, and what he permits to be done. The attitude of his party grows more and more hostile to the Reform, and, as opposed to the ideas of spoilsman like Mr. Eustis, he has nothing substantial to show. Had he planted himself squarely and resolutely on the true ground of Civil Service Reform—no

Spoils System, no removals without public cause, and no political jobbery,—his position would have been impregnable. The shock of the encounter with the office-seekers might have shaken the fabric of American politics, and made an era in the country's history, but Mr. Cleveland would have become a heroic figure. He has, however, let things go until stability of any sort is impossible. His administration is reformatory enough to exasperate those who want a quick and clean sweep; while it falls far short of what is demanded by those who see the need of taking the public service out of the list of party prizes. It now looks as though the history of the Administration for the remainder of its life would be one of disorder and demoralization. When men take office and then break the pledge by which they gained it confusion follows. That was the case under John Tyler and Andrew Johnson: it will be the case again.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

MR. GLADSTONE'S address to his constituents in Midlothian is a many-sided transaction, which will be only misunderstood if it be looked at from one angle only. The least important aspect of the document is that which is ostensibly its first motive. The English Premier has no need to vindicate his policy before his constituents in and around Edinburgh. They have followed his course with an intelligent admiration, which has often outrun his deserts. Mr. Gladstone is their hero, to whom they turn with an unbounded reverence rather surprising in so hard-headed a people as are the Lowland Scotch. There is not a candidate in the length of Great Britain who faces the approaching election with less apprehension as to his own return to Parliament than Mr. Gladstone. The constituency which rejected Macaulay for his vote on the Maynooth College Bill would follow Mr. Gladstone if he proposed to endow Maynooth with the wealth of Trinity College. Twice in his career Mr. Gladstone has been rejected by constituencies for which he had sat in previous Parliaments. Oxford cast him out, in spite of Dr. Pusey's support, because of his proposal to disestablish the Irish Church; Greenwich was understood to be an unsafe constituency, when he was adopted by the Midlothian people. But so long as Mr. Gladstone does not run counter to some cherished Scottish conviction or prejudice, he may count on the support of the Midlothian voters.

It is to the constituencies at large that Mr. Gladstone is speaking, when he seems to be addressing Midlothian alone. He is announcing to the Liberal voters in every corner of three kingdoms that his hand is still on the reins and his seat is still the saddle. Or as the Tories put it, he has hoisted his big umbrella once more, and all shades and stripes of Liberals may gather under it, even though they have no other bond of unity than that furnished by his personal leadership. But if Mr. Gladstone is the rallying-point for British Liberalism, it is not merely because of his great personal influence over his associates. Or perhaps we may say that his influence is founded on elements in his character, which make him a uniting force, where nearly every other leader is a disintegrating one. He is a Radical-Conservative by mental character. There is no man in England who has a greater respect for the past, for established order and historic tradition. There is also no man in England who has a keener sense of the injustice done by the pressure of conventional and recognized arrangements upon the weaker classes, and not one who can see more keenly into the half-expressed grievances of the disaffected elements of society. By temperament he is about equally Radical and Tory, but the two elements do not blend together into the compound called Whiggery, in which the sharp outlines are lost in compromises. He is both at the same time, and never that third something which is neither. He could be the leader of one party as well as the other. He began life as a Tory, and it was only by the accident of a political collapse on his leader's part that he did not stay a Tory. Had he done so he would have accomplished less for the reform of English institutions, but he would have given that party a very

different education from that it received at the hands of his great rival. The new manifesto means that this notable range of insight and sympathy is to be employed in directing the fortunes of the Liberals in the coming Parliament, as in the old.

Another significance of the manifesto is the notification it gives to the secondary leaders of the party that it will be well to wait till the king is dead before disputing who shall wear the crown. A very few days before it appeared there seemed every likelihood that the party was about to be torn in pieces by the contention of Whig with Radical. The prospect that Mr. Gladstone might be unable to take an active part in politics added fresh fuel to the fires of ambition in the minds of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. They felt that the decisive hour was coming when not only their personal future was at stake, but when it must be settled whether the Liberal party was to move on in a conservative or a reformatory direction. That such a crisis should have come on the eve of a general election, no doubt was felt to be a calamity by both; but it seemed unavoidable that each should make his claims to the succession good by impressing his policy upon the party in the election itself. The return of Mr. Gladstone to active political life puts a stop to a contention which would not have arisen if he had withdrawn five or six years ago. Then it seemed as though the Liberal leadership were fully assured to the Whig aristocrat who alone shared in the Premier's prominence before the country. But very much has taken place since then. The reformatory tendency has grown in strength among the old voters of the party; two millions of new voters have been added, of whom nothing can be predicted except that they will be blind to their own interests and to their just claims for redress of grievances if they do not demand very radical changes in such parts of English law as directly affect them as a class; and a new school of Tories has arisen and has secured control of that party, which does not shrink from outbidding the Liberals by offers of concession to the Democracy. In these altered circumstances it is not wonderful that the Liberals should look with anything but favor on the prospect of another era of Palmerstonian leadership, such as the accession of Lord Hartington seemed to promise the country. England is growing less Whiggish with every generation. Radicalism is becoming more of a power with every fresh exposure of popular grievances beyond the reach of the mild simples and sudorifics which make up the Whig pharmacopeia.

The manifesto recognizes this fact, while it also aims at keeping the Whig section of the party in good humor. It aims at a *modus vivendi* that shall enable both factions to work together in the same harness. It was submitted to both Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington before it was given to the public, and would have appeared at an earlier date but for the necessity of securing the corrections and the assent of both. Even before it appeared it was observed that Mr. Chamberlain's Radicalism had grown milder, and that he was no longer telling Lord Hartington and the Whigs that if they did not like his programme of reforms they must go their own way without his company. Both factions profess to be satisfied with the document. It does not touch at all on some points the Radicals have specified as proper subjects for legislation. It says nothing of the proposal to create a peasant proprietorship in England by buying out land-owners, with or against their will. It proposes no measure that will contribute in the least to restore the English people to the land. It deals only in peddling reforms of registration, primogeniture and entail. It admits that the question of the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland cannot be much longer postponed; but it does not commit the Liberal party to any such action during this Parliament, and in an earlier expression of his opinion the ex-premier declared distinctly against raising that question at this election. Its most radical suggestion is that the time has come for a change in the composition of the House of Lords; and this is balanced by the cold water thrown upon Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to establish gratuitous education in the common schools of the country.

As usual, Mr. Gladstone breaks down when he attempts to deal with Irish questions. The one good thing he says is his repudiation of *The Spectator's* suggestion that worse might happen than another Irish insurrection, as that would enable the disfranchisement of the insurrectionary districts. Mr. Gladstone declares his hope that the political genius of this nation—meaning Great Britain, we presume—will prove adequate to the solution of the dispute without any such collision, which he miscalls “civil strife.” He feels sure that both parties to such a collision will fall under the condemnation of the civilized world. Of that we are not so sure. The belief that the two countries can be at peace only in separation, and that the sooner separation comes the better, is one that is all but universally entertained outside of England, and very widely entertained in England itself. Any process, warlike or peaceful, which would effect separation, would be welcomed by the public opinion of the civilized world as the end of an injustice and an anomaly. And Mr. Gladstone looks at the question through very narrow and insular glasses when he threatens Mr. Parnell and his friends with “disgrace” at the hands of “history and posterity,” for using to promote strife and enmity an influence which they might have used to promote peace and friendship. Mr. Gladstone's friends Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour possessed an influence which they might have used to keep their countrymen at peace under an alien rule; but we do not believe that either history or posterity is going to censure them very severely for doing exactly what Mr. Parnell is doing in behalf of his country. Certainly Mr. Gladstone does not censure them for it.

SENATOR EUSTIS'S GOOD PARTY.

IN the symposium upon Mr. Cleveland's appointments, in the *North American Review*, the contribution of Senator Eustis is a document to command attention. He makes the naïve remark that “the Democratic party, as is shown by their platform, are desirous that all existing abuses should be reformed.” Of course this must be true, since Mr. Eustis states it, and at the same time we learn from him, though by some unaccountable oversight the platform has omitted to mention the circumstance, that the Democratic party was striving for power “in order to reform the Civil Service, and secure the legitimate rewards of a successful contest.” The reversal of the clauses is the only possible improvement that could be made in this admirably lucid statement. The same axiomatic character attaches to some pages of dissertation on the profound regrets of men “who have never wavered in their devotion to the party” upon finding that the rascals are not kicked out with greater speed. And if the assumed premise be admitted that “it is an insult to the intelligence of the Democratic party and a reflection upon its integrity to assume that it does not possess the moral force to work out any reform which may be desired by the American people,” it must be regarded as irrefragably demonstrated that the gates should be thrown wide open and the starving horde admitted to the “feast of Reform.”

We feel that we cannot proceed too delicately in throwing the slightest suspicion on the actions of this exquisitely sensitive, shrinking organization, that feels a stain as a wound. The “legitimate rewards” referred to above are evidently those of an approving conscience: it seems almost incredible that any one should doubt this. It is hardly less strange that men should be found so destitute of all sense of honor as to deny that the public service was improved by the appointment of Mr. Fox to the Philadelphia Mint, Mr. Heden to the New York Custom-House, Mr. Jones to the Indianapolis Post Office, Mr. Keiley to the Italian and the Austrian Missions, and Mr. Sterling to the vacancy of Captain Bacon. That men should circulate reports about the appointment of eight convicted criminals to office when the slightest reference to the unimpeachable evidence of the platform would have nailed them as lies, is monstrous. That there should be those who doubt the good fruits of the “beneficent ascendancy of the Democratic party” in

the past, outreaches adjectives. Yet so deeply base and ungrateful is man that some thirty millions of Americans are to-day devoutly thankful that there are still some barriers left between them and this yearning flood of platform salvation.

THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN PRESBYTERIANISM.¹

THE ecclesiastical side of American history has been unduly neglected. There is no other side of our history which brings so strongly into view the composite nature of our population. There is no other that illustrates so vividly the general tendencies of popular feeling at the great crises of our history. Yet the subject is confessedly one of great difficulty. One class of our historians has shunned the field as overgrown with the thorns and tistles of religious contention and division. Another has approached it with merely a religious—often merely a denominational—interest, and has sought to make history either edifying or contributive to the glory and success of some special sect. As a consequence these have failed to see the national religious life in its unity, and have labored to exalt one side of it to a prominence which is not really its due. Of the many books in this field, very few can be regarded as more than the raw materials out of which the church history of America is yet to be written. But there is a great difference in point of merit among these books. The two we propose to review may be regarded as among the best of their class. Prof. Briggs has made a solid addition to American history whose value rests upon patient and extensive researches in the printed and unprinted literature of his subject on both sides of the Atlantic. He has brought out of their resting-places in London, in Londonderry, in Edinburgh, in Glasgow and other places, a great mass of documents and of facts which cast fresh light on the early history of his church. Mr. Bowen, himself a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the cradle of American Presbyterianism, has enriched the resources of the same history with several documents hitherto unpublished. These two books place the earliest history of Presbyterianism in a new light, and in so far achieve the main purpose of their authors. But both books are faulty. Mr. Bowen has cast his story into the form of a fiction, into which he weaves documents, and to which he appends references to his sources. He seems to have taken Mrs. Charles's “Schönberg-Cotta Family” as his model, but the form is manifestly unsuitable for a work of original research. Prof. Briggs's book is in the usual form of a history. He traverses the ground already passed over by Webster, Hodge and Gillette. But he is writing a party pamphlet under the guise of a history. He lays every possible stress on one set of facts. He belongs to the New School or Liberal wing of the Presbyterian Church. That wing contains a great body of New Englanders. Its distinctive theology was taken from the school of Edwards and Hopkins. It long advocated coöperation with the Congregationalist churches, especially of Connecticut. It formed the famous Plan of Union with the General Association of Congregationalist churches in that State, by which each agreed to keep out of the other's way in evangelizing the great West. In its Presbyteries and Synods, both in 1837 at the division and in 1870 at the reunion, were found many churches which were very imperfectly Presbyterian. They had no sessions; they had deacons instead of elders associated with the pastor in the management of the affairs of the congregation. They had elaborate creeds and covenants to which every member must subscribe as a condition of membership.

In a word the New School party was that which approached most nearly in doctrine, practice and policy to the New England churches. The Old School followed most closely the precedents set by the Presbyterian churches of Scotland and Ulster. These are the two elements which have contended for the mastery in this Church from the beginning. They divided in 1741 and reunited in 1758; they divided in 1837-8 and reunited in 1869-70. What the future will bring of united or separated action only a prophet can foretell. This is certain, that with every year since the last reunion, the existence of the old ground of antagonism between Yankees and Scotch-Irish manifests itself more distinctly.

Prof. Briggs undertakes to show that it is to the Puritans of New England in the first instance that the Presbyterian Church owes its very existence. It is to the Eastern Shore of Maryland that all authorities trace the beginning of Presbyterianism. Between the two churches at Snow Hill and Rehoboth has lain the

¹ AMERICAN PRESBYTERIANISM; its Origin and Early History, together with an Appendix of Letters and Documents, many of which have recently been discovered. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D.D., Davenport Professor of Hebrew and the Cognate Languages, in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Pp. xviii. 373, and xlii. 8vo. With two maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE DAYS OF MAKEMIE; or, the Vine Planted. A. D. 1680-1708. With an Appendix. By the Rev. L. P. Bowen, D.D. Pp. 558, 12mo. With one map. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

honor of being the mother church of all. The most recent discoveries seem to prove the priority of Snow Hill. But Prof. Briggs denies to Francis Makemie (or McKemie) the distinction of being the first Presbyterian laborer in the field. Makemie came to America in 1683, from Ulster. But in 1637 the town of Taunton, Mass., was founded, and its people organized as a Congregational church. There were two ministers in the company, one of whom was very heartily for Congregational order, while the other—Francis Doughty—made opposition on the ground that the ordinance of baptism should be extended to the children of all baptized persons, and not reserved to the children of communicant members. This was one of the fighting points between Presbyterians and Congregationalists, and Doughty's resistance to the establishment of the stricter rule marks him as a Presbyterian. His act "was held a disturbance, and the minister spoke to the magistrate to order him. The magistrate commanded the constable, who dragged Master Doughty out of the Assembly. He was forced to go away from thence with his wife and children," and with several adherents he took refuge in the New Netherlands, where he conformed to the Presbyterian order of the Dutch Reformed Church, and stayed till about 1648 in the exercise of his ministry. In 1649 we find him in Maryland, where a nearly complete religious toleration had been established, and whither the persecuted Puritans of Virginia had come for quiet. Here and in Virginia he labored till his death, his brother-in-law being the governor of Maryland and well affected to the Puritans. In what year he died, in what quarter he preached, whether he ever organized a church, we know not. But Prof. Briggs claims him as "the apostle of Presbyterianism in America," as the first adherent of Geneva order and doctrine, who labored in the region where afterwards the earliest churches are found. And he finds the Presbyterian succession continued in Matthew Hill, who in 1669 writes home to Richard Baxter, the great leader of the English Presbyterians, acknowledging the assistance received in getting out to Maryland, and asking a donation of books for use in preparing for his pastoral labors. Hill continued in Maryland until 1676 at least, and seven years later we find William Traill and Francis Makemie came over to the Eastern Shore, in response to an appeal for ministers made to the Irish Presbytery of Laggan, in 1680. Prof. Briggs also traces the Presbyterian succession in the lay line from William Durand (who came over from Virginia in 1649), and Col. Ninian Beal who is mentioned with Matthew Hill in 1676 and lived into the next century.

Whether Prof. Briggs has or has not disproved the claim of priority made for Francis Makemie, he certainly has shown that no hard and fast lines were recognized between Presbyterians and Congregationalists in the earlier history of the former Church. Makemie himself appeals for aid to Cotton Mather and the Boston Congregationalists, and also to the Congregationalists and Presbyterians of London. The first Presbytery, organized in Philadelphia in 1706, contained a very considerable representation of New England men, and did not lose this half-Yankee character at any later stage of its history. The churches on Long Island, in New York and in New Jersey which joined themselves to it, were made up of New England Puritans, who hitherto had been Independents in church government, and we find no evidence that they at once became completely Presbyterian. Neither the Presbytery nor the Synod (organized in 1717) made any such demand on them. Even the Presbytery itself became regular in the Scotch and Ulster sense only by degrees. At first it was simply "a meeting of ministers," who met for mutual instruction and edification. The recognition of the ruling elders as a part of its membership, and of its authority over the churches, came gradually.

The personal elements of the Church, as we have said, continued to be mixed. The great Ulster immigration of 1713-1750 did not bring with it a sufficient ministerial staff, although a number of ministers came with their people. More than one of those that did come found places among the Congregational churches of New England. To New England the Presbyterians looked for a supply of native ministers, and Yale College was their chief resource until the Log College at Neshaminy (1726 or later) and the college of New Jersey (1747) began to meet this want. It is notable that both institutions were in the hands of the section of the Church which was in closest friendship with the New Englanders, and that the attempt of the Old Side to establish a rival college proved a failure. It is also notable that the Liberal wing of the Church grew with great rapidity during the period of separation, while the conservatives hardly held their own. At the time of the Reunion in 1758, the Presbyterian church in the three middle colonies was nearly as great as that of all the other Churches—Episcopal, Baptist, Reformed and Independents—taken together.

One reason for this close coöperation of the early Presbyterians with the Congregationalists was found in their fear of a common enemy. They "pooled their issues" in order to present a united front of resistance to the aggressions of the Episcopals

Church. In the colony of Virginia that church was the established church with some show of right. But in the Carolinas, in Maryland and in New York it had been established by pressure from the government, and in the face of resistance from the majority of the people. In New York it was effected by inducing the colonial legislature to pass an act to provide for the calling and settlement of a gospel minister in every town, and his support by a public tax. The legislature which passed the law was overwhelmingly Dutch and Puritan; there was not in the colony a single Episcopal minister except the chaplain of the garrison at New York. But the Episcopal governor so construed the law as to turn the Puritan preachers out of their churches and manses, to set up Episcopal rectors and missionaries in their places, and to give the Episcopal Church the same preëminence as in England. Makemie was arrested for preaching even in a private house in New York, and obliged to pay the expenses of his trial (over £85), although he was acquitted.

It was feared that what had been done in these colonies would be attempted in all the others. The course pursued by Sir Edmund Andros in Boston, where a Congregationalist church was seized for the Episcopal service, was enough to excite alarm. To strengthen the anti-prelatic elements in all the colonies, and to prevent their absorption by the established churches, was a measure of simple self-defence. This policy was continued down to the Revolution. The proposal agitated in 1767 to establish an American episcopate, was regarded as evidence of a purpose to reduce the colonies to the ecclesiastical order of England. The assurances of the Episcopalian spokesmen that the new bishop would claim no jurisdiction except over Episcopal congregations and their clergy, were read in the light of the aggressions in New York, Maryland and the Carolinas. From 1766 until 1776 the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists of Connecticut met in joint convention to concert measures of resistance and defence. This state of feeling did its share in precipitating the Revolution, into which these two Churches threw themselves very heartily, while all but a few of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church took the loyalist side. The Episcopal Church came out of that war for Independence a mere shadow of her former self. She claimed before the war that a third of all the white population of the colonies—close upon a million of people—belonged to her communion. She never has acquired any such relative position in this country since that time. After more than a hundred years of steady growth, it may be doubted if her baptized membership is much in excess of what it was in 1776.

The Puritan and Presbyterian churches suffered greatly, but not in the same proportion. It was the usual practice of the British troops to desecrate and dilapidate every place of worship in the towns they occupied, except those of the Episcopilians, and the Presbyterian and Puritan pastors were treated as confessed rebels against royal authority. It is not surprising that the Continental armies retaliated in both respects, and that Tory rectors like Dr. Seabury had not much quiet and liberty while the war went on. The Episcopal Church, in spite of having such patriotic men as George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and William White in her membership and her clergy, came out of the war discredited with the great body of patriotic Americans.

R. E. T.

THE SCOTTISH CROFTERS' CASE.

A RECENT story, both interesting and amusing, from the West Coast of Scotland, is to the effect that the fisherwomen of Lewis—famous in the stories of William Black—have achieved a great triumph in the "Crofter war." The men were away at "ta fishin'" and the landlords on the mainland, thinking this a fine opportunity to seize "possession," sent off their agents, with bailiffs and other legal myrmidons, in boats, to put cattle and sheep upon the island, and dispossess the Crofters. Fortunately, however,—for all one's sympathies naturally go to the islanders,—the fisher wives learned of the invasion in time, and promptly rallied to drive off the invaders. A battle followed in the waters at the building-place, and the women were completely triumphant, the landlords and their party being able to land only a few sheep and scarcely any cattle.

In the Highlands, the case of the Crofters is a peculiarly hard one. They are the true and proper owners of the lands, for which they have to pay iniquitous and excessive rents, and which even are refused to them at any rent where the land can be converted into a deer preserve.

The close of the troubles with the young Pretender in 1745 found the Highlands and Islands in the possession of a number of Gaelic clans, who each owned their lands in common, as do our Indians. The British government determined to secure the peace by breaking up this state of society. It bought out the hereditary jurisdictions of the chiefs and sent its magistrates to administer the

law. It proscribed the Highland dress, and commanded the people to wear breeches,—which gave them bad colds. It took measures to supplant the Gaelic speech by English. And it offered to the chieftains a baronial dignity and a baronial title to the lands of their clans if they would surrender their chieftaincies.

One by one within two generations the chiefs accepted the bait, the very first being that Macdonald of Glengarry, whom Scott, in *Waverley*, has depicted as the type and model of Highland chivalry. Their clansmen, who never had rendered them anything more than certain feudal services, were degraded to tenants, and found resistance to the theft of their rights useless. Many of them left the country, and found a home in America. Their lands in many cases were taken from those who remained, and were rented in large farms to capitalist farmers from the Lowlands or from England. The old population was thinned out, and England's finest recruiting ground was destroyed. Some 70,000 Highlanders fought in the British service against Napoleon. Most of them returned to find their old homes torn down, the hearth-stone desolate, and their aged parents eking out life in the fisher villages.

Political economists describe the industrial progress of the race as passing through the stages of hunter, shepherd, and farmer. In the Highlands, since this century began, the progress has been exactly the opposite. The people were all farmers at the first; even the new intruders from the south were such. Then the demand for wool caused a rage for sheep-farming. The Duke of Sutherland cleared out the people from some ten thousand farms in Sutherlandshire, and drove them to a barren shore, to make room for 78 large sheep-farms. The same process of eviction went on in the Argyle estates and many others. The best of the people fled to America; the weaker submitted. Coleridge called public attention to these wrongs in his "Lay Sermon," and quoted the saying of an old Highlander near Loch Lomond: "Once our chieftain had but to sound the alarm from any hill-top, and a thousand armed men would have rallied round him. Let him call to the sheep, and see if they will come to his aid."

But sheep did not pay. The cruel iniquity of the Sutherland clearances proved a blunder. So they made way for the deer. The tamely artificial life of London society called for some outlet for the primitive savagery of the English race, and it was found in deer-stalking in the Highlands. Fabulous prices were paid for the privilege of destroying the life of this noble beast, and it became "the correct thing" for every wealthy Englishman to spend six weeks of the later summer in the sport of the amateur butcher. Hence further clearances were made, for a deer is more exacting than a sheep. He must have more room. The hunter needs more space than the shepherd, as the shepherd needs more than the farmer. And so the people have been stripped, bit by bit, of their land, and the country has been carried back to a condition of wild desolation, as great as when Agricola marched the Roman legions beyond the Frith of Forth to fight the old Caledonian Picts.

The cry of the people at last reached the ears of Mr. Gladstone, but the mild measure of relief he proposed to secure them—fair terms for the bit of land left them—was "dropped" when the Tories came in!

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC libraries in America consist of two classes: those authorized and maintained by the law, and those known as proprietary. Not all proprietary libraries are public by any means, but some of the oldest and largest collections in the United States which are available to the general use were put upon the proprietary basis because at the time of their organization there was no other method of proceeding to be enjoyed. It was not until the breach between the colonies and Great Britain had been put to the issue of arms that public moneys began to be appropriated to the purchase of books, and in 1777 Pennsylvania and New Hampshire had begun the formation of State libraries. The Congressional Library only dates from 1800, and practically its collections are of much later date, as the library has been twice burned, once by the British in 1814, and accidentally in 1851, when only 20,000 volumes escaped the flames. As for town circulating and consulting libraries, their origin and growth has followed the development of the system of state education, although the two schemes are far from having the same distribution. In some states, as Massachusetts and the northwestern commonwealths, there are statutory provisions for municipal taxation for the purposes of founding and maintaining free libraries. To their discredit neither of the foremost states of the Union, New York and Pennsylvania, have any legal general provisions for such undertakings.

The Philadelphia Library is a proprietary organization, and it is such because at the time of its founding there were no other means of establishing and sustaining a library for public use. It

continues so still, and if its directors were disposed to remove the slight restrictions imposed by this feature of its organization upon the free circulation of its books, they would be prevented by the necessity of having the income derived from its annual memberships. But the purpose of Franklin and his coadjutors in founding this company is expressed in the motto suggested by the great philosopher when in 1731 he and they met in a little private house in Pewter Alley and there began their collection of books. The motto is "Communiter bona profundere Deorum est," or in English, "to impart good things to the public is godlike."

Of all the important libraries fitted for the research of scholars, but three in the United States are older than that established by Franklin. Harvard College began its career with a library which was part of the bequest of Rev. John Harvard, but in 1764 a fire totally destroyed its accumulations of 126 years. Yale College began its collection in 1700, and thirty-three years later it received 1000 volumes from the famous Bishop, George Berkeley. Notwithstanding this enrichment, in 1764 its accumulations had only reached 4000 volumes. The New York Society Library claims to date from 1700, but it was organized under its present name fifty-four years later. It contained about 80,000 volumes three years since, is especially rich in local matters, and is accessible only to proprietors and their friends. The Philadelphia Library has been singularly exempt from misfortunes of a destructive sort. Its collection has been derived from these sources: Books purchased by the original company, mainly with the proceeds of membership subscriptions: The collection of the Union Library Company, organized in 1763 and merged with its older rival in 1781: The Loganian Library, bequeathed to the state in 1750, and in 1792 by legislative act passed to the custody of the Library Company. James Logan, noted in his day for his cultivated bibliographical tastes, had spent his mature life in gathering this collection, and it comprised nearly complete editions of the classics, in which the famous Fabricius of Denmark helped him, and of the contemporaneous mathematical publications of Newton, Halley and Wallis. This collection has been more than doubled by the gifts of his descendants: The library of Dr. James Rush, who was a son-in-law of Jacob Ridgway: The purchases of the company, which has maintained correspondents in London almost continuously from the time of Franklin who acted in that capacity himself. These correspondents are charged with the duty of securing copies of the most valuable works of reference as they issue from foreign presses.

The total collection of the Company now amounts to 130,000 volumes, and is unexcelled by any library in the country in respect to geological reports, chess, and American county atlases and maps. Many of these county maps are so minute as to contain the names and estates of the landed proprietors, and while invaluable in a genealogical way, have also a mercantile value, and responsible property holders who come to Philadelphia are able often to substantiate their credit by a reference to them.

In Americana few collections are so strong either as respects age or volume. Competent critics have pronounced it the strongest library in America on Egyptology, and its collection of voyages and travels is scarcely exceeded anywhere in the country.

In view of its limited resources, it is surprising to find how much the trustees have accomplished by prudent management. Nearly forty years ago one of its directors, Thos. I. Wharton, in a public address asked, "For what considerable pecuniary gift or legacy is she (the library) indebted to any one of the long train of rich citizens of Philadelphia who have gone from their counting-houses to their graves through the countless blessings and securities which literature and science have diffused around them?" and he adds that the largest benefactors of the institution were an English clergyman and a citizen of Scotch parentage. This apathy of Philadelphia, which might easily upon this venerable foundation have built up the richest and best collection of books in the country, still continues. Even the local publishers withhold copies of their books from the shelves, although if they were to pursue a more generous policy it is quite probable that their publications would receive a wide advertisement through the use there made of them by reviewers and essayists and compilers. An exception to this indifference came from Dr. James Rush, who bequeathed over \$1,000,000 to his executor for the company. But the full control of this gift was not enjoyed by the company. It got a square of ground ample for indefinite expansion of the buildings, but inexplicably located in the southern part of the city. It got a large granite fire-proof building, in Doric style, and one of the best appointed structures for the purpose now standing in any state. But the residue of the estate yields only about \$15,000 a year. This unfortunate disposition of the Rush legacy resulted in a division of the collection, and the more popular half is housed in a brick fire-proof structure on Locust street, which already needs enlargement. The funds for this building were obtained by nursing for years a small subscription of \$17,000 until it had nearly trebled. The company, however, by means of its telephone and messenger ser-

vice, puts both collections at the service of readers in either building. Its income last year from investments was \$22,744.71, from memberships \$7,747.65, and from other sources about \$700, against which \$4000 of annuities must be charged. Its expenses for service, repairs, taxes, etc., were \$16,577.37, and about \$10,000 were available for new books. The Boston Public Library has an income from the city of \$116,000 a year, and enjoys the fruits of many bequests and gifts from its private citizens.

This honorable and venerable institution of Philadelphia opens its treasures without any restriction or inquiry whatever to all comers, for use in its reading-rooms. It is a circulating library among all its members, and among all persons who will make a small deposit to cover the cost of books in case of loss or injury from loaning them. It is catalogued by 180,000 cards covering titles, authors and subjects. Last year the reading-rooms were visited by 149,888 persons; 51,104 books were consulted or borrowed, many of which were loaned in the country and in New Jersey, and 4457 books were added to the collection. When the public is aroused to a sense of the enormous benefits conferred on it by this liberal management, to the magnificent results achieved by prudent administration, it surely must make this ancient foundation one of the chiefest literary ornaments of the nation as it now is of the city.

D. O. K.

WEEKLY NOTES.

A N item quoted in our issue of September 19th from the *Saturday Review*, calling attention to an oddly named "Britannia series" of cheap books about to be published in London, of which the first eight numbers were unauthorized reprints of American books, calls to mind a somewhat similar fraud perpetrated upon British readers. A publishing firm of this city sold a set of plates of a series of twelve little books on health to an English firm, with the unspecified understanding that they were to be issued in their original form. The English firm, however, changed the titles of each book, leaving off the authors' names and changing the text in many ways so that they might appear to have been written by Englishmen. The editor of the series, Dr. W. W. Keen, wrote to the editor of the London *Lancet*, to whom he is well known, calling attention to the injustice done himself and the authors by suppressing their names, and the deceit practised upon the English public, but the editor of the *Lancet* took no notice whatever of the letter.

* * *

IT is evident from this, as from many other circumstances, that the time is rapidly approaching when the value of American works to foreign publishers will be such as to compel an increase of interest here in the direction of international copyright. It seems easily possible that in ten years the interchange will be almost of equal value.

* * *

PROFESSOR ROTHROCK has begun the autumn course of his always popular lectures on Botany, upon the Michaux foundation, at the Park. Last Saturday, he gave the second lecture, his topic being "Unwelcome Plants." He treated in an interesting manner of the changes in the flora of a country by the transpiration from abroad of new seeds, and said: "One naturally asks, why do these immigrant plants occupy our soil to the exclusion of our native flora? This question might in part be answered by asking what soil they occupy? Mostly the cleared lands. Why is this? First, because having removed most of the vegetation in removing the first or in preparing the ground for each subsequent soil, a full chance is given for any new plant to find root. Now if the seeds of the most suitable plant be present in sufficient quantity, it is evident that plant will become the most prominent in the new flora. Thriving itself, it will drive all others away. As a matter of fact, these successful seeds generally are those of foreign plants. They are successful because they have during long periods in the past been accustomed to the open grounds, while our own new plants lived in the shade, and were put under a disadvantage in the direct glare of the sun."

* * *

IT is announced that Ashfield, Mass., the centenary of whose excellent academy was recently celebrated, has received a handsome gift, in the form of a plot of ground to be used as a play-place for the pupils of the school, as a resort for adults, and as a common for the town meetings. The donors were Mr. and Mrs. John W. Field, former residents of Philadelphia, who have spent summer vacations at Ashfield, and who testify in this graceful manner their interest in the place.

* * *

THE new Taylor College for Women, at Bryn Mawr, of which we have spoken from time to time, was opened with some formality, this week. There were present President Gilman, of Johns

Hopkins, President Magill, of Swarthmore, President Chase, of Haverford, and other educators, while Mr. James Russell Lowell was among the number of the distinguished guests, and made some not particularly apposite, but of course entertaining remarks. Taylor College sets out with 37 students and 5 post-graduate fellows. The requirements have been placed quite high, and even with some relaxation of them the institution would hold a very dignified place. If its ideal should be at all realized, it will take rank with the best of the colleges for women, and be named as soon as Vassar or Smith.

* * *

THE trial of the active partner of the firm of Grant and Ward has been dragging its slow length before a referee for several months. It is with some relief that the public observes a disposition to shorten the proceedings. All that can be learned by the tedious cross-examination of Mr. Ferdinand Ward is known already, and it is not of a kind to reflect credit on the business methods of a city in which a firm could maintain itself for so long. The firm was what was called in Germany a Dachauer Bank. It attracted a constant flow of deposits by the offer of fabulous interest, and it paid this interest out of fresh deposits. It is to a Mrs. Howe, of Boston, that the credit of introducing this sort of financing into our country is due, but the New York firm seems to have surpassed their Boston predecessors in every respect.

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SOME at least of our readers will remember the censures to which we subjected ourselves some years ago, when we expressed our doubts of the policy pursued by many of the American Churches in providing systematic aid by education societies and boards for the support of candidates for the ministry. In the excellent "Life of Bishop Whittingham of Maryland," Volume I., page 477, we find a letter on the subject, which we think worth quoting. It has the stronger claim on attention as Dr. Whittingham showed himself a man of remarkable executive abilities, and as his diocese advanced as fast as any in the country, before it was distracted by the divisions consequent upon the Civil War. He writes to the chairman of the Committee on Education of the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania:

"There is no 'organization for the support of young men preparing for the ministry' in my diocese. I have not yet become sensible of any considerable disadvantage in this want. The number of candidates has been as nearly uniform as might be expected—varying, in sixteen years, from fourteen to twenty.

"I have found men most efficient in the ministry (as a rule) who have been under the most compulsion to exert themselves in preparing for it. I have not found those who had been prepared for the ministry by the assistance of organizations for their support to have realized the expectations entertained of them. I have made use principally of opportunities by which candidates for holy orders can, even from an early period of their studies, maintain themselves and reserve a portion of their time for study—such as the diocesan colleges and schools, and other schools and academies and tutorships afford.

"We have a diocesan organization for the whole work of church extension, recognizing education in all its forms as one of the branches of that work, and leaving it as such in the hands of a committee annually chosen for the purpose by the Diocesan Convention. That committee is competent at any time to take such measures as may be found necessary or expedient in order to the education of youth for the holy ministry. I have not yet felt the need of calling it to move in the premises.

"You are doubtless aware of the very grave objections to the Romish 'Seminary' system. Those objections seem to me to attach still more forcibly to any extension of that system into Protestant bodies: and more or less 'organizations for the support of young men preparing for the ministry' necessarily run into that system."

REVIEWS.

WITHOUT A COMPASS. A Novel. By Frederick B. Van Vorst. 12mo. Pp. 414. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THOUGH dealing principally with materials that are old, and even hackneyed, this work is yet essentially original, and develops real power in construction and treatment. The title, the idea of which is reinforced by a mystic whirl of destiny illuminated on the cover, serves very well to usher in the events connected with the rather loose drifting through New York society of a returned California miner, who, having in his early youth dissipated his patrimony in fast living, in desperation joins the gold-seeking tide to the Pacific coast, and returns in 1859 a millionaire. These stirring ante-bellum times have not been overworked by any means as material for fiction, and it is with real regret that we find the writer using their distinctive features merely as a sideshow for a melodrama of human life that might have been enacted at any period, and a picture of New York "high life" that does not differ essentially from the over-plenteous efforts in the same field of to day. But except in the turgidly melodramatic parts the work is better than the materials. The *dramatis personae*, too numerous in our opinion for the most effective artistic presenta-

tion, are yet drawn with a firm hand and a sense of vivid personality, and even the minor characters are never allowed to fall into indistinctness of outline, though in one or two instances their exaggerated traits recall the Dickens method of "ticketing." The action of the story, which is too simple and straightforward to merit the name of plot, is well-designed, strong and natural, and culminates in a really dramatic climax, but this though not spoiled is certainly weakened by an undue inflation of style.

But we do not propose to dwell on the mere technical faults of the work, which are decidedly overbalanced by its evident merits. By its very earnestness and power it invites criticism on a higher plane. Nothing, in our mind bears a more hopeful sign of the moral progress of the race than the growth of a scrupulous, almost fastidious, cleanliness in the best recent American fiction, not only in language but even in thoughts and suggestions. It is not merely that the audacious profligacy of the Restoration is unbearable, that the grossness of Sterne, and Fielding and Smollett disgusts us, that the vicious sentimentalism of Byron meets unsparring condemnation, but that the venial transgressions of Scott, and even of Thackeray and our own Hawthorne are shown to be unwise by being proved unnecessary. Our modern school of fiction challenges and sustains comparison with any of its predecessors not by pleading a restricted field and limited opportunities, but by stoutly asserting that art is raised to a higher plane as art by treating a higher moral development as its subject. And tried by these canons this book undoubtedly falls under condemnation. We do not speak lightly when we assert that a realistic picture of marital infidelity can hardly be other than vicious. And when the transgression is treated from the sympathetic side and the moral bearings of the action made in the least hazy, as they are here undoubtedly, it becomes a grave wrong to society. And this is a question on which the judgment of all men is practically unanimous, save when their own souls are under trial; and those whose clear view of the general principles is not obscured by overpowering feelings in their own case, are under a moral obligation to furnish the tempted with the landmark of an unwavering moral standard. And that the subject is handled with the utmost delicacy is rather an aggravation than a palliation of this charge. Language which straightforwardly conveys such facts is almost a complete antidote for them, and it is the subtle direction of the mind to their consideration by hardly noticed impulses that works the evil.

There is another departure of the book from the general trend of American fiction of the present day which is certainly harmless, and which we are disposed to find delightful. This is the florescence of language, the yearnings, the mystic symbolism, the outreaching after the Whence? Wherefore? and Whither? supposed to be endemic in Continental, especially German, fiction, and shadowed forth on this side of the water by the New York *Ledger* school, and in some degree (we beg their pardon for the unfortunate contact) by our own dear Transcendentalists. And though the result is sometimes chromatically spectacular, the quieter pictures contain much real beauty, and thoughts of exquisite delicacy. We quote the following as a sample:

The night was crisply cold, the snow crackled under his feet, the stars shown with gem-like brilliancy, standing out jeweled points against the hard lapis-lazuli of the sky, the sidewalk was deserted, and when, skirting the lofty iron railing that then girdled Union Square, he had reached a point opposite Fifteenth Street, he paused and looked up at the steeple and walls of a church, rising a clear-cut ice-white mass into the scintillant air. The moonlight fell with a spectral radiance upon the silent building, and the music of distant sleigh-bells alone broke the stillness of the central city.

"Day is pagan; Night is Christian," thought Van Dorn. "Aphrodite sprang from the sea to the sunlight, the Christ opened his eyes to the stars. The gods at their birth selected their kingdoms."

In addition to its other virtues the book would furnish forth a new proverbial philosophy. And though not exactly superseding Solomon they are not by any means platitudes. They are the observation of a strong thinker, expressed often in striking epigrams, always clearly and condensedly. In general the strong points of the book are pronounced, and it would merit high praise were it not for the grave charges to be brought against its substance.

A. J. F.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

A NEW edition, in paper covers, of the social novel, "The Money-Makers," is issued by the publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. The book has had a notable success, and it is evident that the topics which it handles, the race for wealth, capital, labor, workingmen, trades unions, etc.,—are deeply interesting to many people. The anonymous author, in his preface to this edition, declares very earnestly that he did not either air his own personal griefs or draw the portraits of individuals. This latter statement seems the harder to accept.

The remarks we made recently upon Miss Florence Warden's "Vagrant Wife" might be substantially repeated relative to

another novel from the same hand, "A Prince of Darkness," (D. Appleton & Co.) With a certain ease of execution, and a decided ability in the evolving of plot, this writer is ever vilely sensational. "A Prince of Darkness," if it is no worse than Miss Warden's other books in this respect is fully as bad. They are types of a most unwholesome class of novels, books teaching nothing but what is vicious and false.

Under the title of "Womanhood," the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, issues a neat volume containing five sermons to young women, of a popular nature, preached in Chicago by Rev. J. H. Worcester, Jr. They are called sermons, but might be more properly denominated lectures, and we can suppose them susceptible, if given with "good emphasis and discretion," of effect in the Lyceum. The subjects of the discourses are "Ideal Womanhood," "Purpose," "Occupation," "Adornment" and "Influence." The tone of Mr. Worcester's advice to his young countrywomen is earnest and helpful, and no one, man or woman, can read his little book without being the better for it.

DAWN ON THE BAY.

A FAINT light comes, and as in days of old
Grim genii fled, so passes night away,—
Her inky cloak is lost in mists of grey,
That do the land and water close enfold :
And then a chill breeze stirs, soft, dark, and cold ;
A night-bird passes, salt with ocean's spray ;
A ghostly ship glides, noiseless, o'er the bay ;
And soon is seen the first faint tint of gold.

Dawn opes her gates, the mists before her flee,
Shows fleets of ships, paints spars and sails with red ;
Twin cities are with rosy light o'erspread ;
The fort looms up; you look out to the sea,
Then comes the noise and riot of the day,
And queenly morn reigns sovereign o'er the bay.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS COOPER.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A FINE set of wood-cut reproductions of photo-microscopic views of the structure of iron and steel is published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, taken from the work of Mr. F. Lynwood Garrison, who accompanies them with a few descriptive remarks. Ordinary gray pig-iron shows an almost perfectly homogeneous structure, exhibiting no crystallization, but traversed by lines of a graphitic formation; white pig-iron a uniform but highly crystallized formation; wrought-iron and bolt-steel a structure distinctly fibrous in longitudinal sections, and highly porous in transverse sections. Two of the cuts especially attract attention; one, of meteoric iron, exhibiting two distinct sets of parallel lines, crossing each other at right angles, due to the traces of nickel which are often found in such specimens; the other a portion of a grate-bar which had been long exposed to the action of the fire, and had become hard steel by decarbonization. The effect of this process only shows, however, for the distance of about one-tenth inch from the surface, the structure of the iron below this point being entirely unaffected.

The *Popular Science Monthly* reprints in the October number a lecture on the solar corona, which was originally delivered by Mr. William Huggins before the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He gives a very interesting account of his efforts to obtain a negative showing the corona when the sun was visible, all previous photographs of the corona having been taken during eclipses. The instrument used was the main tube and speculum of a Newtonian telescope, the image of the sun being thrown on the speculum through a tube half the diameter of the telescope tube, inserted in the upper half of the shutter which had been fitted to the open end of the telescope. The rays admitted through the small tube were thus cast upon the speculum in a direction some degrees above the focal direction, and reflected correspondingly below it to a photographic camera inserted in the lower half of the shutter. Many negatives were taken during the summer of 1883 on this instrument, but on most of them the corona was entirely invisible, being obscured by the diffused light of the atmosphere, except when the sky was exceptionally clear. On a few of the plates, however, the corona showed quite distinctly, and a comparison with the eclipse negatives taken on Caroline Island in 1883 left no doubt whatever of the substantial identity of its appearance in both cases. No successful negatives were obtained in England during the summer of 1884, owing to the presence of the veil or fog in the higher atmosphere, which caused the intensely colored sunsets of that year, and the other meteoric phenomena

na. In a discussion of the different theories of the corona the lecturer inclined to the view that it is composed of finely divided matter originating in the sun and expelled by the disturbances of the sun's mass, and which maintains its position through the antagonistic forces of gravitation and electrical repulsion. He instances as supporting this theory that the greatest coronal extension is usually found in the belt of the greatest activity of the photosphere as shown by the changes of sun spots.

M. Sagneau, in a paper read before the French Academy of Medicine, thinks it quite certain that physicians employed anesthetics during the middle ages.

The recent appearance of a star of the eighth magnitude in the Andromeda nebula seems to be an exactly parallel occurrence to that of 1859 when a star or nucleus suddenly appeared in the nebula of the cluster known as 80 Messier. The first recorded time of its observation was May 21, when it was seen at the Königsberg observatory, the observer, Auwers, having examined the same cluster only three days before without detecting any appearance of it. Its brilliancy gradually grew less from the date of discovery, and it disappeared entirely before June 10, leaving the nebulous cluster, however, more brilliant than before, and with a marked central condensation. Although closely watched since that time the cluster has never since exhibited the same appearance.

Dr. R. Harvey Reed, of Mansfield, Ohio, after a study of the subject as it affects his own State, concludes that among the results of the destruction of the forests and the drainage of the land are more wind, more humidity, more rainfall, more dust, more sudden dashes of rain; more sudden changes from one extreme to the other of temperature and moisture; more rapid transmission of water from the periphery to the great basins; robbery of the natural regulators of distribution; and diminution of the common supply of springs and wells. These changes have been followed by a decrease of all forms of malarial diseases, and an increase of typhoid fever, catarrh, deafness, and chronic pulmonary troubles, and the increase in wind and dust favors the spread of zymotic and contagious diseases.

Morgan, of Manchester, England, has remarked upon the healthy condition of the Highland crofters, who live in "bothies" the atmosphere of which is impregnated with peat-smoke, and are yet not troubled by disease, being particularly free from consumption and other lung infections. Their rooms are warmed by a peat-fire kept constantly burning in the middle of the floor; and, there being no means of escape for the smoke except a hole in the corner of the roof, the atmosphere is often pungent enough to make the eyes and nostrils smart. Yet the inhabitants are well and vigorous, and are liable to lung-diseases only when they go to live in houses with chimneys. The explanation of the phenomenon is not hard to find. Peat-smoke is heavily charged with antiseptics—with tar, creosote, tannin, and various volatile oils and resins—and the salutary influence of these more than makes up for the adulteration of the air.

ART NOTES.

A GRANT Memorial has been started at Mt. Mansfield, Vermont, without money, without authority, without design, without premeditation, without care, oversight or responsibility on anybody's part, and yet bidding fair to become an important and interesting monument. It is already so far advanced as to be a noticeable feature of the local scenery, and will attain imposing proportions long before actual work on any other memorial is begun, but will not be finished for generations yet to come if it is ever finished at all. This structure is simply a cairn of stone, begun almost by accident, and contributed to by the summer visitors. The unparented suggestion that each newcomer should add a stone to the growing pile has been so broadly adopted that of late parties have been formed in distant localities to make excursions to Mt. Mansfield for the purpose of laying tributes on the cairn. Some rare and curious stones have been contributed, and many bearing inscriptions are daily brought in.

The new prize of 1,000f. founded at the French Academy of Fine Arts by Mlle. Melanie Desprez for a work of sculpture submitted to her judgment, was awarded to M. Paul Mengin for his group from the late Salon called "Un Exploit de David."

Samuel B. Waugh, eminent in his profession as an artist, and particularly known by his portraits, died at Janesville, Wisconsin, on the 18th inst., aged 71. His death was caused by an accident on the railroad, by which he was thrown out of his berth in a sleeping car, producing partial paralysis and ending fatally in about three weeks. He was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and began to paint with little or no technical assistance.

Afterward he spent seven years in Italy, and then returned to Philadelphia, where he established his studio. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters; all his children are artists of repute. Mr. John Sartain, in a sketch of him, says: "In the last year of his stay in Italy, he resided in Naples, and became the popular portrait painter of the place. His studio was in the Villa Reale, bordering the beautiful bay, and here flocked the fashionable English, resident and transient. The productions of his pencil were in such constant demand that it was difficult for him to keep pace with the orders, diligent as he was in his labors. But Mr. Waugh will be remembered not merely as a successful painter of portraits. His fancy pictures are characterized by grace and beauty. Who does not remember his "Italian Letter Writer," his "Old Curiosity Shop" of Dickens, his fine "Panorama of Italy?" This last was painted at Bordentown in a studio he erected for the purpose.

The Industrial Art School which was begun as part of the public school system of Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. Chas. G. Leland, is to be maintained with all possible spirit. The opening, the present year, was to have taken place on the 22d inst., but the number of children pressing for admission was so much in excess of that which could be provided for, that the opening was postponed until next Tuesday. The rule has been to receive one scholar from each of the grammar grades in the city, but this brings forward 461, and it is only feasible to take,—with the funds appropriated by the Board of Public Education,—about 350. There were between 400 and 500 children desirous to enter, some schools, entitled only to 12, sending as many as 30. Addresses were made by Messrs. Spangler and Smith, of the Committee in charge; by Superintendent MacAlister, Mr. J. Liberty Tadd, and others. After the children had been sent away a meeting of the committee was held. It was decided that the lists furnished from schools which had kept within their regular quota should be accepted, and that the others should be returned to the respective schools to be cut down. It was thought that this would reduce the number sufficiently, as some of the schools sent fewer pupils than they were entitled to.

Of the progress in industrial art education in Philadelphia, the *Ledger* thus speaks: "When the Centennial was held here there were small classes in drawing maintained by the Franklin Institute; the Pennsylvania School of Design for Women was well established in its useful work, but occupied small quarters, and the Academy of the Fine Arts had small classes, which received little attention from instructors. The attendance at these schools did not exceed four hundred, and they represented the provision made for pictorial and industrial art for the city of Philadelphia. It is not yet ten years since the Centennial was opened. To day we have the Franklin Institute, with greatly enlarged classes; the Academy of the Fine Arts, with enlarged classes under systematic instruction; the School of Design in larger and better quarters and over three hundred pupils on the rolls. Then, besides these older institutions, we have the Pennsylvania Museum's schools just branching out into a new field of industrial training, besides maintaining its art classes; the Spring Garden Institute, with 700 pupils in drawing and large schools for mechanical handiwork; the Industrial Art and Technical Schools, established as a part of the public school system; the splendid workshops built for the boys in Girard College, and many smaller undertakings of the same kind. Ten times as many pupils can be admitted to the art and industrial schools of Philadelphia this fall as in 1876, when the great exhibition closed its doors, and a much higher class of instruction is provided.

One of the after consequences of the recent meetings of Whittier's classmates may be the painting of the poet's portrait. His friends made an earnest request that he should sit to a competent artist, and although he was reluctant to do so and for a time positively declined, yet, upon continued solicitation he promised to take the matter into favorable consideration. If the portrait is painted, the commission will probably be given to Mr. Plummer of Boston.

Miss Celia Beaux has received a commission for a portrait of Rev. Chauncey Giles, pastor of the First Swedenborgian Society of this city. The work could not have been assigned to better hands. Miss Beaux is a careful and intelligent student of the human face and form, and has acquired masterly skill in portraiture. Further than this, she has shown that she possesses the rare gift of sympathetic insight and subtle appreciation of character, and the still more rare genius to interpret what she perceives, to render on canvas, with a cunning hand, the concepts of a sensitive mind. These high qualities, manifested in her work, will give to this young painter a distinguished place among her contemporaries, and as her forms mature, there are no honors art can give to which she may not unreasonably aspire.

COMMUNICATIONS.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AT SWARTHMORE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN that number of your paper dated August 8th, an article entitled "Tariff Education of Public Opinion" contained a statement which, even at this late date, I must request you to correct.

As I was away from the city during the summer, I did not see your paper of that issue, and therefore was not aware of the criticism of Swarthmore College contained in it, until the present week.

In the article in question this college is said to be one among those of Pennsylvania where "Free Trade political economy is the recognized creed." That such is the case I must emphatically deny. I have always been convinced that Protection for the industries of the United States by the tariff has been, and is still the proper policy for our government to pursue; and therefore I have consistently favored Protection in my class-room. No particular textbook is used in our political economy classes, but among others we use those by Carey and by Prof. R. E. Thompson; and the work on "Government Revenue" by Ellis H. Roberts has been very serviceable.

You compliment Harvard for her manifest fairness in dealing with this subject. The undersigned, a native Pennsylvanian, and a recent graduate of that institution, is one of the many who have passed unscathed through what you rather seem to regard as the fiery ordeal of a New England collegiate course. He might also state that in spite of the recent influence of that dangerous atmosphere of New England, he nevertheless was not induced to vote for any other than the Republican presidential electors of this state at the last election; and he did so, not because he admired Mr. Blaine personally, but because that statesman's candidacy represented, without doubt, protection to American industries.

With the best of goodwill the undersigned suggests that THE AMERICAN in the future make more particular inquiry as to the truth of those statements which it proposes to present to the public as facts.

Truly,

E. H. WEAVER.

[Our impression concerning the economic teaching at Swarthmore was derived from what we understood to be the fact that the text-book in use was that of Wayland, which is, so far as it goes, a Free Trade work of the ancient sort. But we are glad to learn of the more liberal and more sound methods of Prof. Weaver, whom we congratulate on his escape harmless from the economic malaria which too much hangs about Cambridge. —ED. THE AMERICAN]

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE last number of the *American Journal of Philology* is a thoroughly good one. It contains articles on the history of the French language of Canada, by Prof. A. M. Elliott; on Arm-Pitting among the Greeks, by George Lyman Kitteredge; "Pharsalia, Pharsalus and Palepharsalus," by Prof. B. Perrin; and "Greek and Latin Inscriptions from Palestine," by Frederic D. Allen.

"The Royal River: the Thames from Source to Sea," is the title of Messrs. Cassell's art book of the year. It will be a book of pictures, the designs being made by Messrs. G. L. Seymour, W. H. J. Boot, C. Gregory, Frank Murray, A. Barraud, Captain May, A. W. Henley, Clough Bromley, W. Hatherell, W. B. Woolley, and other artists; and a descriptive text contributed by Professor Bonney, Messrs. Edmund Ollier, D. Maccoll, W. Senior, Richard Jeffries, Aaron Watson, J. Runciman, and J. P. Brodhurst.

The death in his 60th year of Rev. John Campbell Shairp, LL.D., Principal of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, has been reported by cable. Principal Shairp was an editor and critic of high rank. His principal literary works are "Studies in Poetry and Philosophy" and "Lectures on Culture and Religion."

"Books and Bookmen," by Andrew Lang, forming the beginning of a series of volumes to be called "Books for the Bibliophile," is announced by George J. Coombes, New York.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" has been translated into French.—T. Y. Crowell & Co. have just ready "The Poetical Works" of Lord Tennyson, complete, in a royal octavo, with 24 full page illustrations.

Mr. Elliot Stock announces a new series of "Popular County Histories," intended to furnish readable chronicles of each county in England in a handy form.—"Methods of Microscopical Investigation," by Charles Otis Whitman, Ph. D., is in the press of S. E. Cassino & Co.—Dr. Holmes's "Last Leaf," which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. design issuing as a holiday volume, and of which we have already made some mention, will be illustrated with full page pictures by F. Hopkinson, North, and George W. Edwards, reproduced by the photographic process.

Messrs. White, Stokes & Allen have issued a new catalogue of their publications having some fresh and pleasant features. The descriptions of pub-

lications recently added to the firm's list are printed in red ink so as to be readily distinguished. The force of this innovation will be appreciated by all who have to do with catalogues. Among other work in hand by Messrs. White, Stokes & Allen is a collection of famous poems of the Civil War, both Northern and Southern, called "Bugle Echoes," edited by Mr. F. F. Browne, editor of the Chicago *Dial*.

Up to the present time about one thousand more copyrights have been granted during 1885 than last year. Congress Librarian Spofford says this is largely due to the great number of articles copyrighted by newspapers and magazines. An increased number of engravings, photographs, and pieces of music have also been copyrighted this year.

Mr. Thomas A. Janvier formally acknowledges the authorship of the clever stories published under the *nom de plume* of "Ivory Black." A volume of these stories, with the title "Color Studies," will be brought out immediately by the Scribners.—Messrs. Lathrop are to begin the publication of a series of compilations of poems relating to the months. The volumes will be twelve in number, named for the months, and are to be edited by Oscar Fay Adams. "November," the initial volume of the series, is in press. It includes over a hundred poems by English and American authors.—"A Sanscrit Primer," by Dr. Edward Delavan Perry, of Columbia College, based on the learned work of Prof. Bühler, of Vienna, with exercises and vocabularies, is to be published by Messrs. Ginn & Co.—In the September number of the *Southern Bivouac*, Paul Hamilton Hayne writes agreeably of "Ante-Bellum Charleston."

Colonel Higginson is to write the life of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson. The sale of Mr. E. P. Roe's books has reached the astonishing total of 750,000 copies.—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce "Alice's Adventures Underground," by Lewis Carroll, a *fac-simile* of the original MS. book afterwards developed into "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," with twenty-seven illustrations by the author.—John Fiske has written a sequel to his "Destiny of Man," entitled "The Idea of God as affected by Modern Knowledge."

Professor Monier Williams has been staying for some time at Dresden, but is now at Oxford. The printing of the second edition of his "Sanskrit-English Dictionary" has been delayed by the illness and retirement of his late assistant, Dr. Schönberg. Only 250 pages out of about 1,400 have been printed off. The Professor is also engaged on the second part of "Religious Thought and Life in India," which will contain an account of Buddhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, and Indian Mohammedanism.

Besides her little folks' book of the year, "The Marigold Garden," Miss Kate Greenaway has designed an almanac.—M. Faure, the famous novelist and teacher of music, is working on a volume he intends presently to issue under the title "A Grand Method of Singing."—A complete collection of the poems of Mr. R. W. Gilder, editor of the *Century*, will be published during the autumn.

Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy has a new book in the press, in London, entitled "Royalty Restored; or, London under Charles II," which will shortly be published by Messrs. Ward & Downey.—Messrs. Chapman & Hall, London, are just publishing a shilling brochure by Miss Laffan, author of "Flitters, Tatters and the Counsellor," entitled "A Singer's Story."—Lady Brassey is about to publish an account of her recent journey made in search of health in the yacht Sunbeam to Norway.—Prof. Church has selected the period of the Great Rebellion for his new historical tale, to be called "With the King at Oxford."—A Novel to be called "The Last Meeting" by Mr. Brander Matthews will be issued shortly by T. Fisher Unwin, London. Mr. Matthews has been spending the summer in England, and his book will have copyright in that country.

Mr. Smalley, in his London letter to the *Tribune*, mentions a new edition of Bayard Taylor's "Faust," issued by John Stark, of London, and after remarking the uncertainty of any compensation being made to Mr. Taylor's heirs, says: "We are slowly coming to see that a copyright law is wanted for Americans as well as English. The stealings are not all on one side. Mr. Stark may, and I hope does, recognize the rights of the dead translator, but there is nothing in the advertisement before me to indicate that he does. In any case, the prediction of the *Westminster Review* seems in a fair way of being fulfilled, and Bayard Taylor's is becoming the accepted translation of 'Faust' for English readers."

A correspondent,—Mr. Julius Sladden,—writes to a London newspaper that he has discovered in the secluded little parish church of Wickhamford, near Evesham, the Washington coat of arms, the well-known Stars and Stripes. The emblem is graven on a flat stone within the altar rails, and accompanies a Latin inscription to the memory of Penelope, daughter of Colonel Henry Washington, descended from Sir William Washington, Knight, of the county of Northampton. This lady died February 27, 1697, and the inscription, observes Mr. Sladden, is well worth the notice of Americans and others as showing how the most illustrious of the name was descended from a stock honored alike in public and private.

The library of the late Mark Pattison, rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, was lately disposed of at auction in London, at low prices. "It was a working library, and it was sold for a song," Mr. Smalley says. "The Casaubon titles alone were enough to give it an interest. But your true book collector cares for none of these things. He must have rarities which are wanted of other men. A scarce book which is not in demand is not scarce."

The Macmillans will shortly publish a life of W. Stanley Jevons, by his wife. They will also publish his fragment on the Principles of Economics.

The Religious Tract Society of London announce in their series entitled "By-Paths of Bible Knowledge," a work by Prof. Sayce on "Assyria, its Princes, Priests, and People," and by Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge, "The Dwellers on the Nile: chapters in the Life, Literature, History and Customs of Ancient Egypt."

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will be the American publishers of the new series of small volumes called "English Worthies."—Prof. Seeley's new

work, "A Short History of Napoleon I." is about ready.—Mr. R. S. Ball, Royal Astronomer for Ireland, has completed a volume, "The Story of the Heavens," which has over 100 illustrations.—Mr. Austin Dobson's new collection of poems, with a frontispiece by Mr. E. A. Abbey, will be published at the beginning of October. Its title is "At the Sign of the Lyre."

American stories continue to find favor in the eyes of English publishers and of the English public. Mr. Howells's "Sillas Lapham" will be issued by Mr. Douglas, Mr. James's "Bostonians" by Macmillan & Co., Miss Murfree's "Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" by Chatto & Windus, and Mr. Brander Matthews's "Last Meeting" by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

Dr. R. S. Storrs' "Divine Origin of Christianity" has reached its third edition.—Baron Nordenskjold's account of his most recent journeying in the northern hemisphere is being translated into English.—The "History of Kansas," in the American Commonwealth series, will be from the pen of Prof. Leverett W. Spring.

Mr. A. B. Frost has illustrated Mr. Frank R. Stockton's "Rudder Grange" in a very laughable and unconventional way, and the book in this shape will soon be published by the Scribners.—The J. B. Lippincott Co., the authorized publishers of "the Duchess's" novels warn the public and the trade that her last work, "O Tender Dolores," has already appeared under the title of "Dick's Sweetheart," and will be issued by an English house as "Green Pleasure and Gray Grief." Dr. Edward Warren, the popular American physician in Paris, is about to publish his personal memoirs.

Mr. Edward Eggleston, who is now in London making researches in the British Museum and the Public Record Office, has been at work for five years upon his history of Life in the American Colonies, several chapters of which have been published in *The Century*. When he began the undertaking in 1880 he thought it would occupy three years; but now he sees at least three more years' work before him, making eight in all. He says he is beginning to realize that it is only a rich man who can afford to write history.

Of the new biographies to be published this Autumn none promises to be more interesting than "The Life and Letters of Louis Agassiz," announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—Mr. G. W. Cable's latest essay in fiction is upon new ground; a novelette by him will soon be printed in *The Century* the scene of which is laid among the Acadians of Louisiana.—Prof. Huxley's physicians tell him that he must reside in the more genial climate of Italy.

NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

THE September number of *The Bay State Monthly* is the best that has been put forth by the new management, or the old one either, for that matter, and the publishers are to be heartily congratulated upon it. There are sketches, with fine portraits, of Ex-Gov. Long, of Mass., and Mayor O'Brien of Boston, and excellent illustrated articles on "Concord Men and Memories," by George B. Bartlett, "Old Hingham down the Bay," by Francis H. Lincoln, and "The House of Ticknor," by Barry Lyndon. All this is "local" if you choose, but it makes first-rate reading. If the *Bay State* keeps up to the mark of this number it will fairly rank with the best magazines.

General Wm. Farrar Smith, familiarly known among military men as "Baldy" Smith, will publish in the *Magazine of American History*, beginning with October, a series of papers on the "Kentucky Campaign of 1861-62," one of the unique features of which is the author's ingenious method of allowing the military leaders to tell their own stories through their official correspondence.

The *Magazine of Art* for October has valuable illustrated articles on the German artist Arnold Böcklin, by Claude Phillips; on Granada, by David Hannay; on "The Romance of Art," by Harvey V. Barnetta; and on "Celtic Metal Work," by W. Martin Conway. There are five full-page illustrations in the number, all of them good, and one—an engraving of Whistler's full length portrait of Sarasate, the famous violinist, being especially admirable.

Mr. John W. Forney announces the suspension of the weekly journal *Progress*, giving the candid reason therefor that it has "ceased to pay." *Progress* was started in 1878 by Colonel Forney, and as a vehicle of the veteran editor and politician's views of men and things seemed to have some reason for being. Of late it has been one of those most barren of all press issues, a "society journal."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

WITHOUT A COMPASS. A Novel. By Frederick B. Van Vorst. 12mo. Pp. 414. \$—. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

THE MONEY-MAKERS. A Social Parable. Pp. 337. Paper, \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

MICHIGAN. A History of Governments. By Thomas McIntyre Cooley. ("American Commonwealths.") Pp. 376. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE HAUNTED ADJUTANT, AND OTHER STORIES. By Edmund Quincy. Edited by his son, Edmund Quincy. Pp. 366. \$1.50. Boston: Ticknor & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

A GUIDE TO SANITARY HOUSE-INSPECTION; or Hints and Helps Regarding the Choice of a Healthful Home in City or Country. By Wm. Paul Gerhard, C. E. Pp. 145. \$1.25. New York: John Wiley & Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE SCIENCE OF BUSINESS; A STUDY OF THE PRINCIPLES CONTROLLING THE LAWS OF EXCHANGE. By Roderick H. Smith. Pp. 182. \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE AMERICAN CAUCUS SYSTEM: ITS ORIGIN, PURPOSE AND UTILITY. By George W. Lawton. Pp. 107. \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

A WHEEL OF FIRE. By Arlo Bates. Pp. 383. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE PHENOMENA AND LAWS OF HEAT. By Achille Cazin. Translated and edited by Elihu Rich. New edition, with an additional chapter. Pp. 273. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS: with Illustrative Anecdotes. From the French of Ernest Menault. Pp. 368. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

RAMSES THE GREAT; or, EGYPT 3,300 YEARS AGO. Translated from the French of F. de Lanoye. Pp. 296. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE PREMISES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY: Being a Re-Examination of Certain Fundamental Principles of Economic Science. By Simon N. Patterson, Ph. D. Pp. 244. \$1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

A MODEL WIFE. A Novel. By G. I. Cervus. Pp. 343. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

A FEATHER FROM THE WORLD'S WING. By Algernon Sydney Logan. Pp. 124. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

FOR LILLIAS. A Novel. By Ross Nouchette Carey. Pp. 394. \$0.75. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

MODERN SCIENCE AND MODERN THOUGHT. By S. Laing, Esq., M. P. Pp. 320. \$4.00. London: Chapman & Hall. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

DRIFT.

—"It would seem to be capable of demonstration" says the *Churchman*, "that the Westminster company of the revisers of the New Testament were actuated by a strong Presbyterian bias. In every possible way they made their revision speak in favor of parity in the Christian ministry, contrary to the judgment of history and the rules of scholarship, and by some means still to be explained, they would seem to have effectually hoodwinked the Church of England members of this company to their subtle schemes and to the evil of them. But attention is at last aroused, and on the records of the Convocation of Canterbury may now be seen a numerously signed petition against the revision on this very ground. It is easier to destroy the serpent's eggs than to strangle the serpent itself."

—The Boston *Advertiser* says: The published statement that Mr. William D. Howells has been induced by Mr. James R. Osgood to transfer his services from the *Century* magazine to *Harper's* at a salary of \$10,000 a year, must evidently be taken with some grains of allowance. A new novel by Howells is advertised to begin in the *Century* very soon, and Messrs. Ticknor & Co. have been publishing his books and expect to continue to do so. A member of a leading publishing firm of this city said yesterday that, whether Mr. Howells was going to transfer his services to *Harper's* or not, he did not think that Mr. Osgood had anything to do with inducing him to change. It is reported that the arrangement which Mr. Howells has with the *Century* people has two years to run. He is now publishing his "Indian Summer" in *Harper's*, and is engaged on his new story for the *Century*. His "Panforde di Siena," now being published in the *Century*, will be published in book form by Ticknor & Co.

—If Mr. Ruskin does not see his *Notes and Queries*, he will be interested to know that an etymological discussion is being carried on in that learned little print as to the derivation of "the name Ruskin." "Is it not," says one correspondent, "a compound of *rus*—red (Fr. *roux*) and the diminutive ending *kin*; and if so, Ruskin would mean little redhead." "The French *roux*," he goes on, "was formerly written *rus* and *rous* (Littré), and has given rise in English to the name Russell and to russet, and in French to the diminutives used in names Rosset, Rossel, Roussel, and Rousselle (whence our Russell), Rousseau, Rossele, Rousselet, Rosselin, Rousselin," etc. Another contributor to the discussion believes that Ruskin is only a corrupted form of Erskine. In the Scottish name of Erskine the *r* is trilled, and if from the old form Ariskine and Areskin (in which the name frequently occurs in MSS.) the initial *a* be dropped, the name Ruskin appears at once. Mr. Ruskin has had something to say about his name in various passages of his writings, and we shall hope soon to see the "last word" on the controversy in his resumed autobiography. Little redhead is fantastic, but certainly not pictur-esque.—*London Pall Mall Gazette*.

—Professor Richard A. Proctor, having been made the subject of some sharp talk on the part of Missouri papers on account of remarks attributed to him in a previous interview, writes from England: "What I said, or intended to say, was, that owing to an inherited peculiarity of constitution, the climate of Missouri (or probably any part of America), was killing to me—in the summer time—(albeit I mean to try it again, and before very long, if I live). I think I said, also, that I found St. Joseph, Mo., rather awkwardly far from the centres of scientific news, and that in that respect New York or Washington or Philadelphia would suit me better. As for abusing Missouri, I certainly had no thought of it. I owe to Missouri the greatest blessing of my life, and I own there as pretty a home as any in the world. I should be wronging those nearest and dearest to me if I abused Missouri."

—The ancient Lutheran church at "The Swamp," or "Falkner's Swamp," in Montgomery county, Pa., near Pottstown, was rededicated on the 20th inst., after some internal renovation. In the morning Rev. Dr. W. J. Mann, of Philadelphia, preached a German historical sermon; in the afternoon Rev. D. K. Kepner, of Pottstown, preached in German, and Rev. Dr. B. M. Schmucker, of Pottstown, delivered an English historical sermon. In the evening Rev. O. P. Smith, Trappe, preached in English. This is the oldest and mother German Lutheran congregation in America. Rev. Justus Falkner, who was ordained and sent there by Andreas Rudman, Swedish Provost at Philadelphia, established it in 1703. The present stone church was built in 1767, and remodeled in 1867. A number of old reliques are preserved, a heavy pewter Communion set, presented in 1750, and pewter baptismal service still used, presented in 1756. These were exhibited to-day.

SOME TIME AGO AND NOW.

The song and story writers glorify the "good old times," but the practical-minded parent knows the present is better than the past. It used to be that anything was good enough to make the boy's clothing out of. Grandfather's cast-off overcoat, though worn and faded, was good enough to cut and make over into a suit, or more if it could be got out of it, for the boy. Now, grandfather is just as much respected, but the boy's clothing is not made from his garments.

Mark the greatness of the change from years ago. No more clothes at second-hand. The bright, the new, the beautiful things that have been produced in woolens go into boys' clothing; not alone from the cloth makers of this country, but from England and Scotland we imported the very best fabrics we could obtain—the Bannockburns, Homespuns, Hopsacks—and the making matches the goodness of the fabrics. Let the boys be happy in the good times now.

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